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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE RECENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1866 NO. 103.

CITY ITEMS.

House Wanted,
With six rooms, in a respectable neighborhood, by a small family. Address Wm. Ladley, No. 82 St. Clair street.

The Latest Styles
Of Ladies' Shoes at South & Ross's, 63 Market street.

Flannels and Blankets.
Great bargains at the final closing sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Of Good Quality.
The Boots and Shoes at South & Ross's, 63 Market street.

The Dry Goods Trade.
Not only have prices advanced, but there is every probability that they will be much higher, making this the right time to increase stock for all those who wish to take advantage of a rising market. We are glad to be able to say that in this connection that Pittsburgh stands in the front rank, as a market, at this time. Not only can goods be had cheaper here than in the East, but a full supply, also. If any doubt this they have but to visit the wholesale houses of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, and they will be satisfied that we are speaking by the book. Country merchants take notice.

Buy Your
Dress Goods now, at the great final closing sale at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Cheap.
The Boots and Shoes at South & Ross's, 63 Market street, near Fourth.

Remember
The great final sale of dry goods at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Country Merchants
Call in and see the "Crystalline." It is the most beautiful light known. There is money in it for you. McClarran & McKennan, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Purviance's Card Photographs,
Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or in groups, at 25 cents. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Country Merchants
Will find a full supply of bleached and brown sheetings, shirtings, prints, &c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Elegant.
The Ladies' Kid Congress Gaiters, at South & Ross's, 63 Market street.

20 Per Cent. Cheaper
Than Carbon oil. Crystalline is a better light, and does not smoke. Drop in and see it, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street, near Fifth.

Warehouse To-Let.
See notice under head of new advertisements.

Durable.
The Gentlemen's Boots, at South & Ross's, 63 Market street.

The Largest
And most beautiful assortment of sponges in the city just arrived at McClarran's & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Chance for Business Men.
An establishment for the manufacture of articles entering into daily consume, and doing a snug business, is offered for sale, together with full set of machinery, horses, wagons, &c., &c. An energetic man with sufficient means, will find this a rare chance to make money. Parties desirous to negotiate are requested to leave real name, and state time and place where an interview can be had under *cipher*. "L.," this office.

For Sale.
Sewickley property for sale. See advertisement.

The Daily Commercial

THE WOOL INTEREST.

The wool growers of Washington county held a meeting Thursday of last week at the Court House, in Washington borough, Col. Asa Manchester in the chair. The *Tribune* says that remarks were made by Hon. John H. Ewing, Major McFarland, and Dr. LeMoyne, all of whom concurred in the opinion that a step should be taken to form a State Wool Growers' Association, in accordance with the suggestion made by the late joint meeting of the wool growers and manufacturers of the country held at Syracuse, New York, a few weeks since. Inasmuch as all present seemed to agree that the present tariff should be so modified as to afford additional protection and encouragement to the wool growing interest of the country, but little was said upon the subject of specific changes. The principal remarks were made by Dr. LeMoyne who stated somewhat in detail the manner in which the following interrogatories addressed to himself and other gentlemen engaged in the business, designed to elicit information relative to the growth of wool and the wishes of those interested in its production to be laid before a board of Commissioners appointed by Congress, to report what, if any changes, if any, should be made in our revenue laws. The object of the following questions is especially stating the answers he had given, was to ascertain whether they were such as accorded with the views of the leading wool growers of the county. As he proceeded, the meeting signified their concurrence in the response he had made to the various questions propounded:

After a free interchange of opinion among those present, on motion of Mr. James Taggart, of Canton, it was

Resolved, That Dr. F. J. LeMoyne, Col. Asa Manchester, Hon. John H. Ewing, Major McFarland and Wm. Gaddis be appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the wool growers of other counties in calling a meeting at some suitable time and place for the purpose of forming a State Wool Growers' Association.

On motion it was also

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. Montgomery, John McDowell, William Davis, James Taggart, Jonathan Allison and John C. McNary be appointed a committee to correspond with the Wool Growers' Commissioners, and also with the United States Wool Growers' Association.

It is altogether probable that Pittsburgh will be the place of meeting of wool growers to form a State Association, inasmuch as the wool growing interest of Pennsylvania is confined to the western part of the State.

During last week the wool of Washington county has been moving quite briskly, nearly two hundred thousand pounds having been sold at from sixty to seventy cents.

STATE ITEMS.

The latest sensation in Meadville is the rumor that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, in the construction of their new through line from Easton to Franklin and Cleveland, propose giving Meadville the go-by.

A fire broke out in the Continental Hotel, Pithole, on Sunday, which fortunately was discovered in time to prevent the destruction of probably one-half of the borough.

Friday night last, a young man named George Haskins was picked up by the police of Pithole, suffering from a pistol shot in the hand, and his face burned with powder. An explanation of his condition, he stated that on the breaking out of the war he enlisted and induced a lover of a Miss Clara Hale, of Baltimore, to do likewise. The latter died in Andersonville prison, on learning which Miss Hale declared she would be revenged on Haskins for inducing him to enlist. She followed him to Pithole, and coming on Friday night, attempted to shoot him, with the above result. Miss Hale has made her escape.

John Lennox, awaiting trial for the murder of Robert L. Morrow, made a second attempt to escape from Washington county jail on Saturday evening last—in fact, did escape, but was overhauled by a constable before getting as far as he was about to mount a horse provided for his use by his son. He was taken back to his cell, where he is now more closely guarded than ever.

The following appointments have been made by the Commissioners of Beaver county for the ensuing year: Manager at the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, Rev. David Lowry; Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, A. Johnston Lawrence, Esq.; Counsel to Commissioners, Henry Fetterman, Esq.; Physician to Jail, D. McElroy, M. D.; Clerk to Commissioners, Richard H. Agnew, Esq.; Janitor at Court House, Mr. Geo. Dilworth. Their respective terms began on the first inst.

An election for officers of the State Agricultural Society will be held in Harrisburg on Tuesday next.

A man named Adam Witter, in the employ of Mr. McClelland, at Elizabeth Furnace, Blair county, while chopping wood last Friday, slipped and fell upon his ax, which cut through the ribs into the heart. He lived but a few minutes.

THE "SOCIAL EVIL" IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Tribune* makes the following statement: The city of Chicago contains a population which may be set down in round numbers, for the purpose of illustration, at two hundred thousand. In this estimate it is safe to say that at least two thousand lewd women, probably a good many more whose virtue is not strictly proof. This number of lewd men is of course a fair quota, of our entire population, if we eliminate fifty thousand as non-adults, we have left one hundred and fifty thousand adults, considerably above the real figures.) Of these adults, set down half as females, and we have seventy-five thousand women. If of these seventy-five thousand women, two thousand are unchaste, we have before us the striking fact that two women in every thirty-five out of our entire population is an adulteress! It is believed that strict accuracy in computation would show that one woman of every thirty in the large cities of the Union, has lapsed from virtue either entirely or partially.

IMPORTANT BILL.—The bill introduced in the House by Hon. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, is of importance to heirs of deceased soldiers. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, provides,

First, That the death of a soldier, sailor or marine while in the service, shall be considered evidence that said death was caused by such service.

Second, That when the proper rolls fail to show otherwise, the death of any such enlisted man shall be presumed to have occurred on the day he has been absent two years without being seen or heard from.

Third, The heirs in each case to be entitled to the pension and bounty.

The recent order mustering out troops remaining in service in Virginia has been revoked by the Secretary of War.

The rumors of an impending Cabinet reconstruction which have pervaded well-informed circles for a week past, are believed to have some foundation in fact than usually attaches to such reports. The President is known to be anxiously awaiting the European mail, to know whether Mr. Adams proposes an immediate return from London. This taken in connection with other small *storms*, is believed to indicate the course of the coming breeze.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

Act for the Erection of a Workhouse in Allegheny County.

Bill to Hasten Construction of the P. & C. Railroad.

Important Local Bills Presented.

Bill to Create the "Allegheny County Sinking Fund."

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, January 11.

HOUSE.—The House of Representatives met this morning at eleven o'clock, with Speaker Kelley in the chair.

The following petitions were presented by the members:

By Mr. McKee: A petition from the Monongahela Water Company, asking for authority and privilege of borrowing money.

By Mr. Slack: A petition from the citizens of Penn township, asking to be annexed to McClure township.

Mr. Glass offered a resolution, requesting a return from the Governor of the bill in reference to tolls.

Mr. Mann, of Potter county, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to increase the liabilities of railroad companies to passengers.

Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, introduced a joint resolution in relation to bounties.

Mr. Glass read in place an act relating to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Shafer read in place an act entitled An Act to incorporate the Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Mr. McKinley read a bill authorizing the Commissioners of Lawrence county to borrow money to pay their railroad indebtedness.

The House then adjourned to meet again on Friday morning.

SENATE.—The Senate met at the usual hour this morning, a full number of members being in attendance. The following business was transacted:

Mr. Bigham presented a memorial from the widow of Christley Irwin, deceased, late of Allegheny county, in regard to estate.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Graham read an act to incorporate the Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny. Also, an act to vacate Street and Barnes alley, in the second ward, Allegheny City, thus offering to repeal an act approved April 19th, 1864. Also, an act relative to the construction of additional water works in Allegheny City.

Mr. Hoge read an act to incorporate the Sandy Railroad Company.

Mr. Bigham introduced an act for the formation of railroad companies and the regulation of the same. Also, a supplement to an act for the better management of the Allegheny County Prison, and for the erection of a work house. Also an act requiring an advertisement of the Sandy and Connelsville Railroad, and to hasten the construction of the road. Also, an act vacating a part of Etna street, in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Schall read a supplement to the Mechanics' lien law.

Mr. Shoemaker offered an act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Delaware Railroad Company.

Mr. Cornell introduced a resolution: That, when the Senate adjourned it will be to meet again on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, P. M. Mr. Cornell's resolution was amended by Mr. Lowry, to meet again on the second Tuesday of February. The amendment was adopted by seventeen ayes to twelve nays. A motion to reconsider was offered.

The resolution as amended was then postponed for the present.

The Senate then adjourned, to meet again next Monday evening, at eight o'clock.

Quite an animated debate took place to-day in the Senate upon the subject of Government until Governor Curtin returns home from Cuba. Senators Lowry and Clymer are in favor of such an adjournment, but Senators Bigham, Hall and White are opposed to it. The question is pending, and will be the order of next Monday evening.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, Champneys, Clymer, Hall and Bigham.

Finance—Messrs. Cornell, Graham, Worthington, Landon and Walls.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Hall, Champneys, Shoemaker, Wallace and Graham.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Bigham, White, Householder, Scofield and Fowler.

Accounts—Messrs. Royer, Hoge, Dunlap, Haines and Donovan.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Champneys, White, Wallace, Cowles and Beardsley.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Dunlap, Lowry, Hall, Hopkins and Haines.

Corporations—Messrs. Ridgway, Dunlap, Householder, Shoemaker and Graham.

Banks—Messrs. Bigham, Connell, Champneys, Lowry and Randall.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Householder, Royer, Shoemaker, Latta and Montgomery.

Railroads—Messrs. Nichols, Lowry, Graham, Ridgway and Randall.

Election Districts—Messrs. Haines, White, Browne, James and Duncan.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Hoge Bigham, Landon, Householder, Montgomery.

Education—Messrs. Worthington, Householder, Wallace, Donovan and Cowles.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Graham, Royer, Hoge, Nichols and Duncan.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Lowry, Champneys, Donovan and Schall.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Bridges, Householder, Hopkins, Royer, Beardsley, Brown and Duncan.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Graham, Worthington, Wallace and Montgomery.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Landon, Hall, Householder, Beardsley and Schall.

Library—Messrs. Worthington, Wallace and Cowles.

Public Printing—Messrs. Champneys, Nichols, Haines, Clymer and Royer.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Connell, Householder and Walls.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Hoge, Haines, Browne, Latta and Hopkins.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Quay, Lee, Thomas, Herron, Benns, Shapless, Freeborn, Negley, Smith, Slack, Barr, Missimer, Nelson and Davis.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Waddell, Thomas, Quay, Slack, Weethorn, Benns, Cunningham, Pershing and Meyers.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Ruddiman, Negley, McCreary, Wingard, Mann, Benues, Meeching, Allen, Barr, Craig and Koon.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Freeborn, McAfee, Benues, Kerns, Eldred, Wallace, Sterner, Subers, Hall, Rose, Boyle, Cameron, Cook, Jacoby and Earley.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Bemus, McKee and Purviance.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis, Shenk, Glass, Watt, Adlum, Sturtevant, Osterhout, McAfee, Kerns, Quigley, Weiser, Markley, McKinley, Sterner and McDivitt.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Messrs. Smith, Ross, Grinnell, Watt, Tyson, Rhoads, Rose, Weiser, Shumaker, Latta, McPherrin, Seibert, Tharp, Brown and Boyle.

Corporations—Messrs. Herron, Lee, Glass, Benns, M'Elroy, Welsh, Armstrong, Nelson, Stehman, Hood, Adaire, Subers, Seybert, Negley and Chapman.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. M'Creary, Herron, Waddell, Lee, Wingard, Manning, Banks, Shumann, Grady, Sankey, Tharp, Craigand Koon.

Roads, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Osterhout, Satterthwait, M'Elroy, Adlum, M'Kee, Kerns, Adaire, Quigley, Whann, McPherrin, Kline, Crossland, Headman, Shaffer, and Barrington.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Watt, Sharpless, Markley, Irwin, Bowman and Poulton.

Mines and Minerals—Messrs. M'Elroy, M'Kee, Sterner, Stehman, Galvin, Cameron, (York,) Humphreys, Kinney, Seyfert, Heiler, Hanver, Robinson, Brown, Tharp and Shaffer.

Library—Messrs. Grinnell, Ruddiman, Woodward, Pillow, Calvin, Rhoads and Boyle.

Education—Messrs. Ross, Benues, Freeborn M'Afee, Sharpless, Missimer, Nelson, Earley, Mann, Marks, Weiser, Eldred, Woodward, Robinson and Baker.

Accounts—Messrs. Adlum, DeHaven, Sturtevant, Jenkins, Fulton, Shumaker, Schaffner, Susquehanna,) Seller, Brown, Jacoby, Rhoads, Long, Rothrock, Lawrence and Kurtz.

Vice and Immunity—Messrs. Nelson, Grinnell, Ross, Danks, Kline, Shaffer, Rose, Rothrock, M'Pherrin, Calvin, Long, Meily, Harner, Cook, Jacoby and Fowler.

Resolved, That the Secretary of each and every year, whenever there shall be on hand a sum exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, herein created, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, the Secretary of the Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, for the time being, shall give notice by advertising, for the space of ten days, in somedaily newspaper, published in the city of Pittsburgh, naming the amount of money in the sinking fund, and inviting sealed proposals for the redemption of said bonds, and on the 10th day of January, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the Secretary of the Commissioners of the County shall open said proposals at his office in the presence of the County Commissioners, or County Auditors, which shall be advertised, and may choose to be present; and proceed to award the money in the sinking fund to the person or persons making the lowest reduction in the bonds held by them, and issued as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be required to surrender the bonds at par, or less, the same shall be reported to the Treasurer of the county, who shall appropriate the money in the sinking funds to the payment of the bonds, in rotation of numbers, beginning at the lowest number, and said bonds shall be kept in the County Treasury, for the use of said bonds, and from and after said appropriation, said bonds shall cease to bear interest; the said Secretary shall require that said proposals shall be accompanied by such security as he shall deem sufficient, and shall not award to any bidder a greater amount than he will satisfy him that the same will be carried out in good faith, if accepted; otherwise the proposal shall be rejected, and the offer be made to the next lowest bidders.

SEC. 4. The County Commissioners and Controller shall each receive annually for their additional services provided for in this act, the sum of one hundred dollars; the Treasurer shall receive the same compensation for receiving and disbursing the moneys provided for in this act, that is now allowed by law for receiving and disbursing other money belonging to the county; to be audited in the proper manner, and paid out of the county treasury as other charges against the county are paid.

SEC. 5. Any county officer or officers of said county of Allegheny willfully neglecting or refusing to comply with the requisitions or provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, to be recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, or dismissal from office, or both such fine or dismissal, at the discretion of said court, as it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute for the violations of this act, and any certified copy of Record having jurisdiction in said county shall have power to enforce obedience to the provisions of this act, and for that purpose shall have power to issue process of *mandamus*, prohibition, and all other writs authorized by law.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this, shall be considered inoperative so far as this act is concerned.

Fire in Troy, New York.

TROY, N. Y., January 11.—The house and barn of the Troy Passenger Horse Railroad Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. Thirty-one horses an cars, with harness and hay, were burned. The fire caught from a passenger lamp, and spread so rapidly that nothing was saved. Total loss, $18,000; partially insured.

MARYLAND.

Extra Session of the Legislature—Message of Governor Swan.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—The Governor has submitted his message to the extra session of the Legislature. He says: "We have far surpassed our national troubles, we recognize the justice and mercy of The Omnipotent. His grateful protection in the past inspires us with a hopeful view of the future. That we claim as the unalterable political results of the civil war just terminated, the establishment of the national unity, with the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, claiming of every citizen full allegiance as his highest political duty, no State of the Union having any constitutional right to secede therefrom or to absolve the citizens of such State from their allegiance to the United States, and the abolition from the national domain of every species of slavery, with freedom forever to men of all colors and races.

Resolved, That any attempt to correct real or fancied wrongs or grievances by force of arms against the Federal Government, is treason; *that treason is the greatest of crimes; that traitors should be punished and treason made infamous*; that Jefferson Davis, now a prisoner in the custody of the Federal authority, is the representative head of that treasonable organization known as the "Confederate States of America," which so long wickedly defied the government, which brought upon the nation the inevitable calamities and burdens of civil war, and which perpetrated barbarous cruelties upon loyal people and Union soldiers. We now, in the name of the loyal people of Pennsylvania, request the Executive of this State, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to speedily make such provision as will bring this great criminal to an early trial before the highest civil tribunal of the country, that his offence may be judicially defined, appropriate punishment awarded, and the Constitution and laws of the nation fully vindicated.

Resolved, That with the close of civil war all dangers to the nation have not been avoided, but all responsibilities ceased. That the States lately in rebellion have not yet resumed their former appropriate Federal relations; that the power to complete the work of reconstruction exists with the Executive and the Congress of the nation. This work should be so performed that a second rebellion will be impossible. That Congress, with the history of the past few years before them, should declare who, in the revolted States, shall and who shall not be restored to full citizenship in the nation, and propose to the Legislatures of the several States such amendments to the Federal Constitution as will assure the future peace and harmony of the Union, and the adoption of those amendments by the lately rebellious States exacted from them as guarantees against the repetition of their treason.

Resolved, That we instruct and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to propose the vote for amendments to the Constitution of the United States of the following character:

1. Recognizing the permanent sovereignty of the United States, and prohibiting the secession of any State from the Union.

2. Affirming the obligations of the National debt, and prohibiting its repudiation.

3. Forbidding the payment by the Nation or the States, or any parts of States, of any and all debts contracted in support of the rebellion.

4. Forbidding the payment by the General Government to any State by any radical modification of the terms of the representation.

5. Making the number of actual voters the basis for the apportionment of members of Congress to the several States.

6. Requiring the qualifications for President and Vice President ballots to be cast directly for the persons to fill said offices, and the persons having the highest number of votes for said offices to be declared elected.

7. Allowing Congress to impose duties upon exports.

And we further request our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to require the adoption of the above indicated amendments by the States lately in rebellion, as conditions precedent to the full resumption of their former status in the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators and representatives in Congress are hereby requested to secure by proper legislation the full benefit of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery to all who were emancipated by its benefi cent provisions, protecting them in the full enjoyment of their liberty and their rights of property.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Our Harrisburg Correspondence.

Re-Assembling of the Legislature—Speaker Kelly's Father—The Great Fish Convention—Remarks of Simon Cameron—Allegheny County Sinking Fund—An Important Act Introduced.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 10, 1866.

The Senate Chamber and hall of the House is again presenting a rather lively appearance this morning, the members of the people having pretty generally returned and resumed their seats preparatory to going into session at 10 o'clock A. M., to-day.

Among the late arrivals I note that of James Kelly, the father of the Speaker elect of the House. Mr. K. is a plain, honest, intelligent farmer, and cannot, of course, but feel proud of his talented young son. Gratified, however, as he must be at the elevation of his son, to the high position he at present dignifies and adorns, it will be a more enduring satisfaction to him to feel and know that that son is eminently worthy of the confidence which has been reposed in him, and that no temptation will induce him to swerve for a moment from the paths of honor and virtue.

The great fish convention, notice of the meeting of which has been heralded for weeks past, assembled in the Hall of the House to-day, at two o'clock P. M., and is now in session. Gen. Simon Cameron was chosen President, and made a very interesting little speech in reference to the fisheries along the Susquehanna in former days, before the building of dams, &c., as contrasted with what they have been since. He concluded his remarks by thanking the gentlemen of the Convention for the honor they had conferred upon him in calling him to preside over their deliberations, saying that almost any man could be speaker of the Senate or House, but that it was not every one who could preside over a fish convention. This suggestion caused considerable merriment. Senator Bigham, of Allegheny county, was one of the vice presidents of the Convention. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, and to report a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, and its passage urged upon that body. The committee retired and after some time made a lengthy report, which is to be published in pamphlet form.

Among the bills read in place to-day was the following important one, by Mr. Thomas, of Philadelphia, of interest to the readers of the COMMERCIAL. In justice to the gentleman who read the bill in place, it should be stated that he did not do so in any improper spirit, or with a wish to interfere with the affairs of Allegheny county, but merely to accommodate one of his constituents, who desired him to do so. The bill is as follows:

"An Act, creating an additional Sinking Fund, to be known as the Allegheny County Sinking Fund, of 1866."

Be it enacted, &c. SEC. 1. That in addition to the taxes now authorized by law, to be levied by the county of Allegheny, for general county purposes, there shall, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and every year thereafter, until the principal and interest of all the five per cent. bonds issued by Allegheny county, in compromise for bonds issued by said county, to the several railroad companies, shall be fully provided for, by payment, levied, collected, assessed and collected at the same time, in the same manner, and by the same officers as the ordinary county revenue, a special tax of two mills a half upon each one hundred dollars valuation of all taxable property in said county; said sinking fund shall be known as the sinking fund of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and which shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States, and shall be paid into the county treasurer, and to be kept by him, separate and distinct from all other moneys of the county, and the same shall be managed, collected, and in no other way; neither shall it be used, directly or indirectly, for any other purpose than the liquidation of the bonds issued at five per cent. bonds, issued by said county in compromise for the bonds issued to railroad companies; and the treasurer shall be bound on his official bonds for the faithful carrying out of the true intent of this act.

SEC. 2. The same Commissioners appointed by authority of section six of an act of Assembly of this State, entitled an act to authorize the Controller and Commissioners of Allegheny county to subscribe stock to railroad companies, and of said county, issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain railroad companies, approved February 26th, 1857, are hereby authorized to act as Commissioners of the sinking fund herein created.

SEC. 3. On the first Monday of January of each and every year, whenever there shall be on hand in the sinking fund, the sum of five thousand dollars, herein created, amounting to one thousand dollars and upwards, the Secretary of the Commissioners of the County of Allegheny, for the time being, shall give notice by advertising, for the space of ten days, in somedaily newspaper, published in the city of Pittsburgh, naming the amount of money in the sinking fund, and inviting sealed proposals for the redemption of said bonds, and on the 10th day of January, at 12 o'clock, meridian, the Secretary of the Commissioners of the County shall open said proposals at his office in the presence of the County Commissioners, or County Auditors, which shall be advertised, and may choose to be present; and proceed to award the money in the sinking fund to the person or persons making the lowest reduction in the bonds held by them, and issued as aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That no person shall be required to surrender the bonds at par, or less, the same shall be reported to the Treasurer of the county, who shall appropriate the money in the sinking funds to the payment of the bonds, in rotation of numbers, beginning at the lowest number, and said bonds shall be kept in the County Treasury, for the use of said bonds, and from and after said appropriation, said bonds shall cease to bear interest; the said Secretary shall require that said proposals shall be accompanied by such security as he shall deem sufficient, and shall not award to any bidder a greater amount than he will satisfy him that the same will be carried out in good faith, if accepted; otherwise the proposal shall be rejected, and the offer be made to the next lowest bidders.

SEC. 4. The County Commissioners and Controller shall each receive annually for their additional services provided for in this act, the sum of one hundred dollars; the Treasurer shall receive the same compensation for receiving and disbursing the moneys provided for in this act, that is now allowed by law for receiving and disbursing other money belonging to the county; to be audited in the proper manner, and paid out of the county treasury as other charges against the county are paid.

SEC. 5. Any county officer or officers of said county of Allegheny willfully neglecting or refusing to comply with the requisitions or provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars, to be recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, or dismissal from office, or both such fine or dismissal, at the discretion of said court, as it is hereby made the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute for the violations of this act, and any certified of Record having jurisdiction in said county shall have power to enforce obedience to the provisions of this act, and for that purpose shall have power to issue process of *mandamus*, prohibition, and all other writs authorized by law.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with this, shall be considered inoperative so far as this act is concerned.

Fire in Troy, New York.

TROY, N. Y., January 11.—The house and barn of the Troy Passenger Horse Railroad Company was totally destroyed by fire last night. Thirty-one horses an cars, with harness and hay, were burned. The fire caught from a passenger lamp, and spread so rapidly that nothing was saved. Total loss, $18,000; partially insured.

MURDER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Man Killed and Two Ladies Wounded by Negro Soldiers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., January 11.—Two negroes, supposed to belong to the 37th Colored Regiment, stationed at Smithville, murdered Conner, on Middle Sound. There was in the house at the time of the murder, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Conner and Miss Pickett. One of the negroes fired upon them and killed Mr. Conner. Two shots taking fatal effect. Miss Pickett was dangerously wounded, and Mrs. Conner mortally wounded. Mr. Conner escaped and brought the neighbors to the scene, but the negroes had escaped. Efforts are making to arrest them.

Fire in Binghampton, N. Y.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., January 11.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Mr. Lowell Harding's store, within three doors of the State of Maryland, and before it was extinguished totally destroyed three stores owned respectively by Lowell Harding, Harding & Hall, Hull & Co. The buildings were in the heart of the business portion of the village. The principal loss will fall upon Harding, Hall &

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence on matters of public interest is regarded as highly desirable from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Mere especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and refining in the interior, will be acceptable and is desired. Facts of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE—ITS DANGERS.

The extravagance of our foreign purchases is producing bad consequences in two ways. It is fostering luxury and expensive habits among the people, and it is depleting the country of its money. Thus it tends towards the impoverishing of both individuals and the nation, and if continued must undermine the foundations of personal and national independence. The principles of trade between countries are not materially different from those brought into operation in the traffic of man with man. And modes of doing business that would inevitably produce bankruptcy in a private merchant cannot be wise or safe in the trade of a country with foreign countries.

It is vain to talk of the vast resources of this country. They are vast, beyond all controversy. But unless they are made available by industry and turned to account by a wise economy, they will stand in the same category with those which are known to be buried in comparative unproductiveness in the soil and mountains of South America. The mere existence of resources is not wealth. It is the development and use of them that insure thrift. But that they are not developed and employed to the extent necessary for the supply of our present requirements, is demonstrated by the fact that we are drawing largely from foreign sources. But it may be asked, Do we not pay for what we get? Yes, and at a round rate! We are paying in interest-bearing bonds at a discount of one-third of their par value. At this ruinous rate we are supplying ourselves with broad cloths and silks, gewgaws and trinkets. We are paying in promises to pay; and for taking our promises the foreign manufacturer condescends to ask no more than thirty-three per cent. discount, well knowing that he will get par value in gold at a future day and have his interest of nine per cent. besides business profits, on his investment, in the meantime. What enormous shave we are subjecting ourselves to, on the score of our immense resources.

But we have already a great debt on the nation. This is fully developed, in its vast proportions. Now the simple state of the case may be signified by an inquiry —If our vast resources are not sufficient to supply our present requirements, which demand a large amount from abroad, how can they in the future accomplish what is expected of them, viz: both supply the then existing necessities of the country and also liquidate the heavy debt that is upon it? Surely, importing and consuming foreign goods, most of which we could do better without than with, at the rate of five or six million dollars' worth a week, and paying enormous interest and discount for the privilege, does not hold out a cheering prospect of the early extinction of the National debt. The import duties are but a small item in the supply of gold, compared with the amount the purchases take out of the country, either in gold or in bonds, at a discount that does not speak well for the credit or the good sense of the country.

A country store where business is done in the old fashioned way, of cash and barter is as good an illustration, as any, of the traffic between countries. Country produce is taken and payment for it made in cash or goods, at the option of the producer. It is plain that if the produce is paid for in money, or, in default of cash, in notes and bonds on heavy interest, and is consumed by the merchant and his dependents, two results would be likely to follow—the money in the store safe would be diminished and finally exhausted, and secondly, the store goods would chiefly remain unsold on the shelves. Neither of these results would show favorably on the business tact or the credit of the store keeper. And if our country buy so extensively for our own consumption, and at such enormous rates, paying in cash instead of barter, it is certain that our money—real money—will grow scarcer and scarcer, and that our own products will accumulate on our hands and, of course, depreciate.

The past year of flushness and activity in agricultural and manufacturing interests is no criterion for the future, or even for the present year. The transition from war to peace, embracing the disbanding of a million of men and their return to productive pursuits, has yet been scarcely felt in our domestic business condition. But a million of men transferred from mere consumers to producers will ere long be felt in the practical results, and the tendencies of our foreign trade, as now conducted, will mature in results which will be none the less disastrous upon us with a force that can be neither resisted or escaped. It is draining the country of the money current in the world, and leaving it only with an excess of its own restricted currency. And it is certain that, unless the hand of Providence scatter blight or harm upon the products of the year at home or abroad, we shall have accumulations that must occasion depreciation, and so affect the revenues of the Government from that quarter. Under this policy, which it would be no extravagance to call suicidal, how is the debt of the nation to be paid? And if the same course be persisted in, the inquiry may become appropriate, How is the interest to be paid?

This is a matter of general concern. The imports are made in distant cities, it is true. But the materials are spread through the country and used by all classes. Our own manufacturers could supply us with nearly everything that we need. If paid for in cash, it would be in the currency of the country, and that, supported by the accumulations of gold that would follow the non-exportation of it, would be as good as gold itself. And in addition to this, an available and constant home market, independent of foreign corn law arrangements, would be open for the sale at remunerative rates of the agricultural products of the country.

TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

The resolution passed by the House of Representatives will have the effect to defeat General GRANT's plan for reducing the army and economising the public expense, which was on the point of being carried out. Orders that had been issued for mustering out troops have been countermanded. Therefore certain items in the long list of heavy expenditures, about to be stricken out, will necessarily remain. While Gen. GRANT favored the retention of a part of the army in the South, he believed it would be prudent to retrench the number and the expenses. In this, the President and his advisers coincided. But the House having taken its action, no troops whatever, however reasonably they might be, will be recalled, and notwithstanding the necessity for reducing the public expenses wherever they can be, and for economising in all things, the plan of retrenchment so far as related to them, will not be carried out. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the responsibility is distinctly located.

A large number of Northwestern soldiers are scattered throughout the South, and the Governors of several States have been striving to have them sent home, where their presence in civil employments is much needed. A late letter from General SHERIDAN to one of the Governors encouraged the hope that their return would not be much longer delayed,—but of course they will have to remain now, whether the country longer needs their services or not.

RECEPTIONS.

There has been some modification of the fashion, at the Capitol, in reference to these formal gatherings. They are virtually discontinued at the White House, at least so far as the appearance of the President himself in them is concerned. The ladies of the mansion are to be the principal representatives of the house, to do its honors and to receive the attentions of visitors. The old custom, however, appears to be continued, for the winter, by more or less of the public functionaries, who open their parlors occasionally or statedly for the interchange of kind and complimentary greetings with their friends. On the whole, although it must at times be something of a bore, it is about the most convenient and [illegible] of dispatching those [illegible] which cannot be altogether dispensed with by any, and to [illegible] some people attach great importance.

One of our cotemporaries calls the hand-shaking on such occasions a nuisance—rather a hard epithet to apply to this custom of civilization. Were the greetings accompanied by the barbarian practice of touching noses together, we should concur in objecting to it, as a general thing, but hand-shaking has a meaning and a gradation of meaning in it. It might be divided off into octaves like music, from the cold impressive touch that is hardly recognized by the nerves, to the vigorous grip that snaps finger-rings in pieces. The receptions, properly conducted, as, no doubt, they are, afford conveniences to transient visitors at the Capital for seeing the distinguished functionaries of the Government, which they could enjoy as well in no other way. To the parties giving them they are doubtless sometimes tedious. A writer, many years ago, having attended one of President ADAMS's levees, spoke admiringly of the amiable old gentleman's manners and appearance, but added, that before all the formalities were brought to a conclusion an "I-wish-it-was-over-look" betrayed itself on the President's countenance.

CERTAIN newspapers and politicians, discontented in the Union party, have lately disclosed the purpose of attempting to divide it into two factions by arraying the President and Congress on opposite sides. This was attempted in the days of the lamented LINCOLN, the manifestoes of certain Senators and Representatives denouncing the martyr patriot in terms of unmeasured censure being still fresh in the recollection of most men. But Mr. LINCOLN was sustained by more than nine-tenths of his party, and they who were for him were called the "conservatives." The epithet then had just as much significance as it has now applied to the equally large body who sustain President JOHNSON. Not the least prominent among them are Mr. GREELEY, Mr. BEECHER, and others we might name, representing a large body of the American people who are fairly entitled to be called "radicals." With the present state of public sentiment, as shown in the action of representative men, the attempt to divide the Unionists and build up a new party must fail. Certain individuals, corresponding to the small body who bolted from Mr. LINCOLN, may draw off from the administration now. They exalted themselves "radicals" then,—it may be the name will fit them as well now.

PENSIONS.—One of the new ideas struck out by the activity of thought in these times is this, that the pensions of disabled soldiers and officers should be equalized. It is a bold divergence from the line of old usage, yet there may be some reason and right in it. We have always thought there was too wide a difference between the pay of officers and privates while in the service. But perhaps more could be said for that, on the score of the greater responsibility of the former than for the difference in their pensions after they return to the same common standing as private citizens. The discipline of military service may require temporary distinctions, which the equality of citizenship does not recognize. The distinction ceasing with the termination of the military service, it may be that permanent disability should be compensated for by the rule of equality as citizens. Certain it is, that the loss of a limb is none the less serious to one who carried a musket than to one who carried a sword.

THE SINEWS OF FENIANISM.—The money in the National Treasury of the Fenian Republic is reported by a committee to be $30,000. The receipts from October to January were $147,000. The rapid expenditure of this large sum during the internal war of the Republic is significant. The small balance on hand augurs an early termination of the quarrel among the managers since the probable *casus belli* will at this rate of reduction soon cease to exist. Whether the small rivulets from the rural districts and railroad sections will continue to flow in for the recuperation of the combatants remains to be seen. The performance of the play will, however, go on, unless the Monroe doctrine should, for lack of other application, be made practical upon this modern imaginary Platonian Republic.

A STATEMENT has been going the rounds to the effect that the police of Boston had ordered the morning newspapers to give up the publication of Sunday evening meetings, on the ground that the reporting of them involved Sunday work, which work was not either of charity or necessity. The Boston *Advertiser* says the statement was a jest, which has been taken for "sober earnest" in this country and in Europe.

GENERAL RUSSELL.—We have noted the heavy domestic afflictions of our friend, the Adjutant General of the State. His wife, four daughters and a brother have died within the past four years. A fearful vacuum is made, by such bereavements, in the happy family home. Pale death, with equal step, approaches and enters the abodes of the poor and the palaces of the rich.

Gubernatorial.

Forney's *Press* has come out in favor of the nomination of General JOHN W. GEARY, for Governor of the State. The *Press* says in addition, as a recognition of his valuable services to his country and State, as well as a matter of justice to the brave men who saved the nation. The *Press* says: "We are not without fear that when the people discover that the politicians are considering their own interests, instead of those of the soldiers, the reaction will be terrible." The editor writes his testimony from personal knowledge, to the statement of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, that General Geary enjoys the entire confidence of Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, and further states that the invincible General John Logan, of Illinois, within a very few days, informed him (the editor) "that if the Union Convention nominated Geary for Governor of Pennsylvania, he would come into Pennsylvania and appeal to the people in his behalf, for he believed it was the wish and interest of soldiers, and one of the bravest of men."

The Union County Convention of Bedford held a meeting last week, when the respective claims of Col. Frank Jordan and Hon. John Cessna, to the support of the county in the State Convention, were duly discussed. After a full and amicable interchange of sentiment it was decided, that in order to give whichever of these gentlemen is the choice of the county, the undivided support of the people in the county, and to prevent any division or dissatisfaction among the Union men, that an election be held on the 12th of this month, (to-day,) to elect two delegates from each township, to assemble in county convention on the following Wednesday, for the purpose of declaring the choice of the county for Governor, and electing delegates to the next State Convention. Letters from both the candidates were received, and read in committee, assenting to this arrangement.

Adjustable Cut-Off.

Among recent remarkable inventions, patented as the United States Patent Office, is the Adjustable Cut-off, invented by Alexander W. Fosler, Jr., of this city, to which the attention of mill-owners and manufacturers is directed. This invention relates to a cut-off in which the valve is tripped by the action of a combination cam, or a cam formed by a series of cams of decreasing length, which is self-adjusting on its axis by the motion of the governor, in such a manner that when the speed of the engine increases, and the balls of the governor fly out, the cam is brought in such a position that the valve is kept open for a shorter time than it is when the speed of the engine slacks off and the balls of the governor sink down. The several cams which form the combination cam are made V-shaped, and they operate, in combination with a V-shaped friction roller at the end of the valve stem, in such a manner that the governor is prevented from moving the cam while the valve is being seated, and the length of the arms is so adjusted in relation to each other that each cam cuts off at a certain constant or regular percentage on the one immediately preceding, thus differing from ordinary cut-offs, which cut off at equal intervals on the stroke of the piston. The great value of this invention will be appreciated by those who use steam in their manufactories and mills.

Religious Awakening in Chicago.

Quite a general and a highly promising religious revival is going on in Chicago, under a common effort by nearly every denomination. Concerning the interesting event, the *Republican* says: In his remarks at the close of the union prayer meeting yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield announced the imminence of a great financial crash which he foresaw coming upon this guilty community as God's chastisement for its sins. We presume that few careful observers of the course of affairs will dispute the correctness of Dr. Hatfield's impression. Such a crash is certain to fall upon us sooner or later. A year's vast expenditure of all classes of the people, the wide-spread spirit of gambling and speculation, the fatal facility of running in debt under various forms of credit, the vast inflation of the currency, and the enormous importations from abroad, far exceeding our ability to pay for them, all presage a general collapse of the fabric of seeming prosperity in the midst of which this great country is now freely rejoicing. It is accordingly only wise on the part of the appointed teachers of religion to attempt betimes to instil into the minds of the people an abiding interest in more permanent realities.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

AMERICA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A proposition is before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, looking to the appointment of a suitable person to represent the United States at the Great World's Exhibition to be held at Paris. It is believed that such a representative would do much good just at this particular juncture, in representing the onward progress of America, despite the civil war that for so long a period swept over it. Of course, it is understood that articles of the industry of the United States are to be generally exhibited.

CONGRESS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

There is at present a lull of excitement, but next week Congress will go to work and probably fight the battles of Reconstruction in good earnest. Whatever may be the immediate result, I find the feeling is prevalent that the Southern delegations will be admitted before the close of Congress—at least such members thereof who can take the Congressional oath, leaving such questions as the status of the black race, &c., &c., to be settled, if they can be, as independent questions. Many of the members from the Middle and Western States are disposed to take this ground, and I am not sure that such a policy may not ultimately find some supporters even among the Republican members from New England. Radicals, however, deny assert that such a course will surely doom them for nomination. Colored freedmen in this country to be forever partial wards, destined to gradually dwindle away and disappear, their place to be supplied by the laborers of Asia and Europe.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The opponents of universal suffrage who have hoped to pacify the advocates of that measure by so changing the basis of representation as to exclude the negroes, by substituting "voters" for "inhabitants," find that their scheme will not work. It was approved by the President and by those Northwestern members who are openly hostile to Negro Suffrage, but it appears that other States would suffer. Let me quote a paragraph from an excellent speech on the subject, made by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, as an example:

California has a population of 358,110, and Vermont 314,369, and each has three Representatives on this floor to-day. But California has 367,160 voters, and Vermont but 87,000. Assuming voters as the basis of apportionment, and allowing to Vermont three Representatives, California would be entitled to eight. The great State of Ohio, with nearly seven times the population of California, would have but little more than two and a half times the number of Representatives; and New York, with quite eleven times the population of California, would have in the new style of apportionment less than five times as many members of this House.

California may present an extreme case, but the stream of emigration, so far as voters are concerned, will set towards the Pacific slope. Mr. Blaine's speech killed the representation scheme.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

After all, the practical question is—shall the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee be admitted? If they obtain their seats it will not be long before the entire South is represented, and it is very evident that the majority is to be the battle ground. Speaker Colfax is avowedly in favor of the admission of the Tennesseans, and it is understood that several Republicans agree with Judge Dixon in declaring that they must come in. But the present indications are that good discipline will exclude them—at least until nearly the close of the session. Whether this will not produce a break between the President and the majorities in Congress remains to be seen, but I still cling to the idea that there will be conciliation and compromises. Yet I understand that Mr. Sumner says not. *Nous verrons*

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The radicals are after the Secretary of War with a sharp stick because of his written acknowledgment that he had paid what they term the "disloyal Provisional Governors" for their services. The Secretary of the Treasury has escaped their wrath by informing Congress that though he has been obliged to employ persons at the South who could not take the oath, he had not paid them. An impudent fiction was instituted to find by what authority the Provisional Governors were paid, and out of what funds.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Napoleon's speech to the *Corps Legislatif* is looked for with interest, as it is expected he will say something important in reference to his doings in Mexico. Some even go so far as to anticipate that he will announce the withdrawal of his troops, leaving MAX to the care of his Belgian, Austrian and Nucian legions.

THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE.

We learn on reliable authority that the President yesterday declared that it was his object to avoid antagonistic differences with Congress. He rather desired and hoped that Congress might work with him in behalf of the true interests of the country. The veto in the House yesterday upon the retention of the national troops in the South, however, does not look much like a cordial and harmonious working together in the same harness. This is to be regretted.

GEN. BANKS

Has been represented as conservative. This is a mistake. He had quite a sharp controversy with Mr. Seward at the dinner-table in Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, a few days since, on the reconstruction question. He took issue with the views of Mr. Seward, who favored immediate admission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The receipts from internal revenue, since July 1st, till date, amounted to one hundred and eighty-seven and a half millions of dollars. The Commissioner feels confident that the receipts for the fiscal year will reach, if not exceed, three hundred millions.

Reports of a general amnesty proclamation are renewed to-day, and in pretty correct quarters. At any rate, the President informed a couple of the excluded cities to-day, that if they "would only be patient a little while," he felt sure they would find that "nothing had been lost by waiting."

The new funding bill of the Secretary of the Treasury is already meeting with opposition, and changes will undoubtedly be made therein.

A report is circulating to the effect that the Governor of Louisiana has come around in favor of bestowing the elective franchise upon the freedmen in that State, subject to certain conditions, which, by the way, are not stated.

The growing hostility among the more radical members of Congress to Secretary McCulloch, who is regarded as the conservative prop of the President in the Cabinet, is now cropping out in disguised opposition to his financial bill, on account of the power with which the Secretary of the Treasury is invested by it.

Governor Morgan is urging the passage of a law to exempt Northern creditors from the operation of Southern State statutes of limitation, as asked by the Chamber of Commerce.

The "Transition Period" in Kentucky.

The Louisville correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* writes the following about what he calls "the transition period" in Kentucky:

It is enough to make a man's blood boil in his veins to attend one of our little township elections back in the country, and hear the expressions that fall from the lips of the people about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, when the law *in rino veritas* begins to prevail—the hurrahs for S. Davis, for the Southern Confederacy, for General Lee, "the best officer that ever wore spurs;" the hoarse, hearty, and horrible curses upon the Yankee Government, the North, the flag, the Union, everything that is symbolical of loyalty and honor. To see a redeyed, brutal fellow, fresh from guerrilla thefts, rapes and burnings, ride out into the road and give utterance to a series of such sentiments, mingled with boasts of what he had done to Union men and Yankee women—this, I say, is the hardest thing I have yet met with, and when he were to come into collision with the demon incarnate, the mob would be all on the other side; not a man would raise finger or voice to sustain him.

And this is simply what the geologists call "the transition period" in this once proud and loyal State. This state of things has abundant analogies in history. It is simply the condition between a glorious past and what I believe will be a still more glorious future for Kentucky. It is the last kick (and most grievous the kick) of the slaveocracy which has ruled the State. It is the expiring howl of the men who have simply got to the end of their rope. It is the last hiss of the serpent, unable to sting its adversary, which turns round and stings itself. We shall see an improvement when the ground thaws out in the spring, and the farmers quit talking what they call politics, and begin their plowing; when public sentiment is no more aroused against the worthless vagabonds who throng every village than against so many dogs, to be taken to get rid of them; when a year or two wears off the edge of the present state of things. What the result will work, no man can believe they will: if only the Northern immigration comes in, which fondly hope and pray it will, Kentucky, by 1870, will be richer, happier, far more prosperous, more moral, more quiet than it ever was before.

LOST HER WEDDING AND FUNERAL.—A negress in Memphis, who was to have been married on the Sunday before the New Year, fell sick from over-work on the Thursday previous and died. Her lover, a prosperous young draywoman, who had been betrothed to her but a week, beheld her death with deepest grief. She was prepared for her grave instead of her bridal, and the poor lover came to take a last look at she lay in her shroud. Her eyes opened; fixed on him; he started back; she raised her head; with a most unearthly yell he rushed from the house, and has not yet returned. The negress rapidly recovered, and so spoiled her own funeral. Her wedding day came and went, without a bridegroom to celebrate it with her. Wedding and funeral work all to be done over again.

THE DECADENCE OF THE PRIZE RING.—High pugilistic authority pronounces the speedy dissolution of the prize ring in England and in this country. John C. Heenan, in conversation with a party in New York last week concerning a prize fight which was to have come off lately, but did not, made the significant remark: "Well, it's far better it never came off; it's a good thing. You see, the opinion in England regarding prize fighting is the same as it is evidently here. There will be no more great fights in England, and in a short time there will be none here." In answer to a question as to whether he would enter the ring again, he said: "No, sir; not under any consideration; even if I felt ever so well inclined, I would never think of it again."

The Insulated Lines Telegraph Company of Baltimore, connecting with New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are reported to have met with decided success in their new enterprise. The peculiar advantages claimed for these lines of telegraph are that they "are the only land lines in the world that will work as well in rainy weather as in sunshine, and by which reliable and immediate dispatches can be obtained, and answers guaranteed." In case an answer to a dispatch cannot be obtained, notice of the time of delivery and the cause of no reply being given, will be returned to the sender free of charge. These lines are now running throughout the North and East, and are being rapidly extended West.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF CHILDREN.—The sudden death of four healthy children belonging to a potter at Longton, near Birmingham, England, has excited some interest there. They were attacked with vomiting and purging, and a red rash; convulsions then followed, then death. The food of the children had been like that of their parents, and there were no suspicions that poison had been maliciously administered to them. It was suggested that the deaths might be traced directly or indirectly to the disease which has been so destructive among cattle there.

ILLINOIS.—Illinois has 2,220,000 inhabitants by her late census—an increase of 539,000 since 1860, though she meanwhile sent 250,000 men to the war. The Chicago *Tribune* thinks she will in 1870 be the third State in the Union, having passed Ohio, as Chicago will surely have passed Cincinnati. To fill this programme, Illinois must have in that year not less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, and Chicago at least 500,000.

It is calculated by an American periodical, that the annual income of the Government from taxes of all kinds will be something like $450,000,000, or $15 per head of the entire population.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Cane Growers' Association will be held at Flint, Genesee county, commencing Tuesday, the 16th inst., and continuing three days. This will probably be the most important meeting ever held by this association, and will be open to all the States. It is expected that a bountiful supply of the products of the cane will be on exhibition.

Several hundred workmen employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Mount Clare, of the class known as machinists, have refused to work longer unless certain demands which they have made are acceded to. The officers state that they were paying a reasonable rate of wages for the work done, and that in regard to the pay of their employees, they will only be guided by the common market rate for such labor.

Commodore Turner says about our iron clads, now lying at Philadelphia, that these vessels are in need of much repair. Carpenters and painters are constantly employed, when the weather will permit, in covering over the hatches and turrets, and coating the iron with an incrusted composite that will render them impervious to the weather; but the best that can be done with them this winter is to rescue them from further deterioration, and in the spring it is proposed to take them out to navy yard within the dock, and to put them in a condition to insure the best preservation. Should that time they are likely, as all vessels in ordinary, to present rather an ungainly appearance.

Sorghum is extending in use by western farmers, as fodder for their horses and cattle. The latter prefer it to any other kind they have ever known, in many instances, to leave the best timothy for sorghum and eat it up clean.

The State of Georgia is covered with a dense forest of white pine timber, very generous to the State, affording fine outlets for lumber to a foreign or a home market. The trade in timber and lumber is destined to be an immense and profitable enterprise, and capital is all that is required.

The infant State of Nevada, scarce six years settled by the white man, with little aid from the fostering hand of capital, has produced from its silver lodes a greater amount of the precious metal than was obtained during the same period from Mexico or any of the South American Republics. Von Humboldt estimated the annual yield of the precious metals of the Western Hemisphere, at $43,500,000, at the commencement of the present century, of which gold formed but 1-46 in value (!!).

When the arrival of the Canada at Halifax was announced, the expectation of the Fenian brethren was strained to the utmost under an impression, created by Colonel O'Mahony, that a great battle had been fought in Ireland, and that the British had been beaten. The New York and Philadelphia newspaper offices were thronged with persons anxious to hear the news, and when they did hear it, it was only to go away bitterly disappointed, with severe reflections upon the "Head Centre" and kindling hopes that were doomed to disappointment.

The newspapers throughout the country are complaining of the excessively high rates charged for printing paper. What before the war could be bought for nine to ten cents per pound, and we thought dear at that price, now commands nearly three times that amount. During the war this might be borne as a necessity, consequent upon the appreciation of gold and the scarcity of suitable material for paper stock, but with the cessation of hostilities and the decline in gold, it is difficult to understand the reason for the continued high price of paper. Instead of diminishing, it appears to increase.

A number of ship-owners who cared more about pelf than patriotism, during the war transferred their vessels to neutral flags, and now that the war has ended contrary to their expectations, in the victory of the Union, they find an act of Congress is necessary to get their vessels back under our own glorious flag. They are now raising a fund of $40,000, by assessing each vessel requiring aid of one hundred tons, 10 cents per registered ton, to use in operating upon Congress. The Philadelphia press can find themselves in is one not calculated to excite much sympathy among patriotic men.

The exports of the Argentine Confederation have greatly increased of late, the exportation of wool from Montevideo having risen from ten millions of pounds in 1845, to seventy-five millions of pounds in 1865. There are now about ten million head of cattle in the Confederation. The annual revenue amounts to $9,000,000, and the expenditures to nearly $7,000,000. The foreign debt amounts to $4,670,000 in 6 per cents, and $5,000,000 in three per cent. bonds, the interest payable in London. The home debt was $1,500,000 about thirty years ago, including the consolidated and floating debt bearing interest at six per cent., payable at Buenos Ayres.

Admiral C. H. Davis, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, reports to Secretary Welles the discovery of a new comet by H. P. Tuttle, on the evening of January 5. From observations with the equatorial, Mr. James Ferguson, Assistant Astronomer, obtained the following place:

	M. T. W.	R. A.	Dec.
Jan. 5.	8h. 15m. 9.9s.	22h. 23m. 28.88s.	6h. 22m. 8.0"s.

The comet is round, of 1 or 2 minutes (2m.) of arc in diameter, with a slight condensation at the centre.

The hat business has a prospect of being revolutionized. A company has been formed in Boston with $50,000 capital to manufacture paper hats. They own a patent recently secured, by means of which it expects to manufacture durable, desirable, and waterproof paper hats of any form or color, at a cost of 8 to 25 cents a piece.

PERSONAL.

—New York has lost another one of its noblest and most widely respected philanthropists and merchants, in Robert B. Minturn, Esq. For many years he was a member of the well-known firm of Grinnell & Minturn, shipping merchants. He was a ready and liberal contributor to public and private charities, especially those connected with the Episcopal Church, of which he was for many years a member.

—The new Canadian Premier, Mr. Blair, is a man of unblemished character and local repute. He was a member of the Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet, and on its dissolution made an unsuccessful attempt to construct a new Ministry. He is pledged to the Confederation policy.

—There is some talk of electing Governor Buckingham, of Conn., to the U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Foster.

—On the first of the month Edward H. Williams, Esq., assumed the duties of General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in place of Enoch Lewis, Esq., resigned.

—Geo. W. Luffer, Esq., the locating engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived in Clearfield, Pa., last week, for the purpose, it is stated, of locating a road west from Clearfield.

—Mr. Conrad Rector, one of the oldest engineers on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, died at Norwalk Thursday morning, January 4th. Mr. Rector had held a position on this road from the time trains commenced running on it.

—One of the merchant princes of Cincinnati, L. C. Hopkins, Esq., has presented the city, for the use of the citizens, his park, situated on Mount Auburn, worth $15,000, for use as a park.

—M. Paris, of Paris, has made one more effort to supersede the ordinary playing cards with a new set, having some artistic beauty and some real sense. His pack is called an historical series, and the designs are certainly fanciful and poetical.

—Mrs. McClure, of the Chambersburg *Repository*, of this week, says: Several journals have published the statement that the chief editor of this journal is about to take the editorial charge of a new daily paper in Harrisburg. He is entirely ignorant of any such an arrangement.

—A negro actress is about to appear in tragedy at the leading theatre of Paris, and it is said that Aldridge, the mulatto actor who has met with such success in London, is now in negotiation with an American Manager to play in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

—Bishop Gregg, of Texas, is expected soon to be on his way North, as his services are required in the rite of confirmation have been engaged for Louisiana, now, by the death of Bishop Polk, without a Bishop. A new election will not be made till Spring.

—The Louisville *Journal* relates the following: A gentlemen of this city, on Thursday of last week, put an interesting question to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State. Mr. Seward replied: "I must answer you diplomatically"—and he did. "Sir," said the gentleman, "I will ask you another question, and you can answer as diplomatically as you please; are we to have peace?" "YOU," replied Secretary Seward, "are diplomatic about that. We know that this conversation took place for we heard it.

—Old King Leopold used to say: "The Belgic throne is not a bad seat, as times go, but it is neither old nor strong enough to afford being played tricks with. I wish to leave it to my son in a sound condition, and let him keep it so if he can."

—General Joe Johnston employs about five hundred of his late Confederate soldiers in the repair of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. As they became familiar with the pick and spade in the rebel intrenchments, they work with knowledge and are glad to obtain a living in this way. Some of them formerly belonged to the first families in Virginia.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to assemble at the usual places for holding elections, in the several districts, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1866, and choose delegates to meet in County Convention, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the COURT HOUSE, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held in HARRISBURG, to place in nomination a candidate for Governor.

The election of delegates shall be by ballot—in the wards and boroughs, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and in the townships between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

R. W. THOMAS, WM. J. GILMORE, Chairman.
WM. ANDERSON, } Secretaries.
jan5-td-11w

FOR PURE MEDICINAL LIQUORS

Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For pure Drugs and Medicines
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For a good Sponge, fine or coarse,
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For the best Indigo
Go to McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
The finest Perfumery in the city is at
McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store.
For all Drugs, Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, Toilet Articles or Perfumery go to the store that has the largest stock and finest assortment; that is

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S,
Drug Store, No. 85 Market street,
Corner Diamond, near Fifth.
jan9

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

The most certain remedy ever used. "Yes, a Positive Cure" for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, &c. Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." No exposure; no trouble. Sent by mail. Price, male packages, $3; female, $5.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES, the great blood purifier and remedy for Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetter, Scaldy Polls, Syphilis, or Venereal Diseases, &c. Price, $1 25 per bottle. Sold by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street,
DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, 915 Race street, Philadelphia. jan11

FINE DOUBLE BARL'D SHOT GUNS—Made by Wesley Richards, W. Greener, Moore & Harris, and other Celebrated makers, just received and for sale by

JAMES BOWN,
126 Wood street.
jy5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING of the Allegheny County Medical Society will be held in the Western University of Pennsylvania, corner of Ross and Diamond alley, TUESDAY, January 16th, 1866, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. An address by the retiring President may be expected.
B. C. JILLSON, M. D.,
Rec. Sec. Allegheny Med. Society.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a dividend on the stock of said Company of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months, or two dollars and a half a share, free from U. S. Revenue Tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.
W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.
jan12-6t

M. A. JONES & CO.,

(Successors to J. P. Scott,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES,
No. 396 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

SOLE AGENT

For Capt. E. Holbrook's Banner Brand Tobacco of Louisville, Ky. jan2-8mw4s

FOR RENT.

Intending to retire from the Pork and Provision Business, the subscriber offers for rent his WAREHOUSE and two large Brick DWELLINGS adjoining, situated on Front street, east of Market street. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the corner of First and Market streets.
CHARLES L. CALDWELL.
jan2-6t

FARM FOR SALE—

In Patton township, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, one mile from Monroeville, and five miles from Central Railroad, containing 200 ACRES, on which is erected a two story frame house, frame stable, granary, corn crib, and other out buildings; a young orchard of different kinds of fruit, twenty acres of it Coal; place in good order; convenient to churches and schools. Possession given on the first of April. Inquire of N. Nelson Edmundson, Attorney-at-Law, 114 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or of the subscriber, J. G. McDOWELL, on the premises. jan12-6t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The first class DWELLING, No. 19 Federal street, Pittsburgh, containing eight rooms, with bath room, wash room and pantry extra. Range with hot and cold water; Gas and Water all through the building, marble mantles, fine parlor and hall chandeliers. Pressed Brick front, cut stone foundation, slate roof, paved yard, with grape vines, cellar ceiled and cemented; papered throughout; wood work oak grained and varnished. Lot 88½ by 30 feet; title perfect. The whole of the furniture, piano, carpets, oil cloths, blinds, dragget and oil cloth, bedding, &c., &c., will be sold with the house if desired. Possession in thirty days from date of sale. Inquire at 124 Wood street.
W. W. BRADSHAW.
jan12-2t

FOR RENT.

Warehouse No. 61 Wood street, between Third and Fourth, entering also Wood's Rooms in first and second stories, with cellar, from April.

Several Rooms in second story front, of Lafayette Hall Building suitable for offices or sample rooms.

Two Rooms in second story, on Fourth street, near Wood, as above.

Also, a Photographic Gallery, on Fourth street near corner of Wood.

Possession of three of the small rooms can be given immediately. Apply to

ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
133 FOURTH STREET.

SEWICKLEY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A LARGE BRICK BUILDING, 122 by 50 feet, and having over forty apartments, is offered for sale, with THREE ACRES OF GROUND attached. The Building is all in order for a large Boarding House. The ground is neatly laid out and has abundance of shade and fruit trees, lawn and a good garden. It is very near the Railroad station, has daily passenger accommodation trains and delightful neighborhood, the situation is believed to be one of the very best for a first class boarding house. The building could readily be altered into two private residences. Inquire at

No. 26 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburgh.
jan12-3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CHARLES T. NEALE has been admitted to an interest in our firm, to date from 1st inst.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.
PITTSBURGH, January 11 1866. jan12-2w

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Ax),

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL LAND

FOR SALE,

A tract of COAL LAND on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, twelve miles from the city, abutting on the railroad, and presenting unusually great facilities for mining and shipping. The vein is of unexceptable price. The quality of the Coal is inferior to none in this vicinity. From 100 to 375 acres will be sold. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
jan12-2w 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

KERR & EMERY.

1,000 bush Potatoes;
4 obls Roll Butter;
4 " Fresh Eggs;
50 sacks Onions;
100 bbls Onions;
50 kegs Lard;
20 dressed Hogs;
Received on consignment and for sale at 297 LIBERTY STREET. jan12

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, January 10th, 1866.

FOUND—An Unsealed Envelope, without address, inclosing in the iron letter box in the Postoffice

The Daily Commercial

THE FIRE-WARDEN OF SWABIAN.

Out of the Alt-house, Swabian,
Leaped the alarming cry;
Up rose the fire-bridge;
Out of the slippery sheet.

'Tis Hans, the bluff fire warden
Bowing his midnight horn
Alert on film St. Cloud's;
Twere better you ne'er were born.

There is frenzy in thy senses;
There are devils in thy sight;
This way over the fire-bridge
In the smoke of its flickering light.

What runs in their veiny corpses?
Pit blood, or the chill of blight?
Is it wassails for thy numbling senses,
Out in this fearful night?

Out in that fearful midnight,
Twere better one's head were clear;
Has the flame of the lightning-swept lantern
A devil's rollicking leer?

Would'st mock at this watchlight, Swabian,
As if 'twere some spirit-flaring form?
Dost think that a flickering fire-torch
Can brave or dread a storm?

Out in the fearful midnight!
Here by the fitful light,
Think of thy soul's reversion,
Think of its pristine might.

Beware thy ope step farther,
And the lantern's beckoning fee?
There's death in the sizzling torrent,—
There's a bank to the jarring pier.

A wail in the fearful midnight;
In the ravening tide—a splash!
The steel on the lantern shatter,
But the night has careened its flash!

TWO CHAPTERS OF LIFE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "TROUBLE AT THORNHILL."

[From Once a Week.]

CHAPTER I.—"WOOED AND WON."

"What the deuce has come over you, Llew?" said the speaker, a fair man, with a bright, honest face, pitched down his fishing tackle, and seized the tiller of the boat. "You don't want to tell me whether it is true that water cannot quench love?"

"I wish you'd not make such a confounded fool of yourself," replied the other sullenly, getting red in the face, and showing temper in the tremble of his upper lip. The fair man gave him a quick glance, and then, pulling his crop over his eyes, lay down on his back, saying presently, "Example is better than precept; at least, the copy-book I used in my childhood had it so. You are in love; I never have been. You are hot-tempered, bad company, and inclined to be quarrelsome. *Ergo*, love is to be avoided by those who desire to live at peace with their fellow men." Then suddenly changing his voice and lifting himself up, he said: "Let's have a pull, Llew, the tide is on the turn, and will bring us in again; an hour's stretch will put your digestion in better order."

His companion, although he made no verbal answer, set about doing what was required of him; he reeled up his line, lit a fresh cigar, and took his oar sternly if not kindly. They pulled straight out for the matter of a couple of miles, neither breaking silence, then they paused, and Llew, looking a little ruffled, said:

"I say, Charley, I'm in a devil of a temper; you shouldn't try to rile me, especially about—you know what. I have got myself into a mess, and—and—the fact is, I mean to marry Alice in spite of them all."

"The deuce you do! then it's worse than I expected. What do you mean to keep a wife upon?"

"I'll emigrate."

"No, you won't. It costs money you see."

"I'll take a private tutorship."

"But they won't take your wife, too. I'll tell you what you'll do; you'll drop the affair altogether, seriously, you can't afford to marry Alice's father is a sensible old fellow; he won't have anything to say to you; he's as proud in his way as you are."

Llew, made use of an expression by no means complimentary to his intended father-in-law, and his adviser went on:

"Or put it in another way. Suppose you could have her, and make her Mrs. Darwin to-morrow—how about your new relations? Her people would be your people, you see."

"Stop that, Charley! I am in earnest; I mean to marry Alice, and I mean to cut all her relations. Who was the person you introduced me to at Tenby?"

"Cornish, an old Waldham man; he's got a nursery down in these parts somewhere and is a capital fellow across country, and not so bad at rowing punch."

"Would he come over here for a day or two?"

"I don't see why he should not; but, why! on dou't want him to be spliting, eh?"

"Yes, I do——"

"Hey, love!" and Charley Shifner drew a long breath. "I hope you won't get angry, Darwin," he went on speaking very gravely, "but I'd rather not have anything to do with this; you're certain to repent it sooner or later. Not that Alice is not a good and pretty girl; I believe she's all that, old fellow, but—but—you know, and then your uncle, he'd put a spoke in your wheel at once. I wish you'd be reasonable. Let us run down to-morrow; coast there's a good fellow; she's a dear little body, and it will be a wrench, you know, but better a scar than an open wound."

Charley spoke from his heart, and with a sincere feeling of anxiety for his friend; but then he had never been in love, and forgot that reason has sometimes very little to do with the tender passion. He paused, thinking his argument too clear not to take effect, and then, as Llew did not answer, held his peace, mentally congratulating himself with the reflection that his words had told, and that his friend was thinking of them; just as Llew was indeed against the beach Darwin said:

"We'll start to-morrow, Charley."

"That's a good fellow," and all the clouds passed away from Charley's face; "you'll never regret it."

"I don't intend to," was the reply, uttered in rather ambiguous tones; and then landing, the two men shouldered their tackle, fish and rugs, and mounted the hill to the little inn where they had taken up their quarters a month before, with the intention of reading hard, an intention Shifner kept up as far as *The Field* and *Bell's Life* were concerned, while Darwin might very soon have made a personal application of Byron's lines:

"My only books were woman's looks,"

the blue eyes, fair face and light form of a neighboring farmer's daughter having effectually banished all other power of study.

A few hours later, Darwin, pretending to go to bed, bade good night to his friend, and took his way out of the house, along the path leading to the castle, which, rising grimly against the moonbeams, was throwing mysterious shadows upon the hillside. A breath of air moved the leaves or grass, or disturbed the surface of the river, down which, it being full tide, the stream was just keeping up a moving rain of silvery sparkles in the centre of the broad bosom of the water. There were very few people stirring at that hour; the villagers worked hard and early, and went soon to bed in those days, and the country folks, who, after the manner of the Welsh, came down to bathe, saw no beauty in the evening lights. So it was that Mr. Darwin had the castle road to himself, and having passed through the fir-wood and reached the campagna on the south side of the hill, he walked more slowly, pausing to look back now and then, as if in expectation of seeing some one. That, reaching the steeper part of the hill, he sat down upon the grass, and whistling softly, stared over Carmarthen Bay, gilded and silvered-like between him and the dark mountainous outline of Gower's Land. The moon was all that night and long now in the blue heaven, casting a broad, glistening path of light across the water, along which one solitary fishing-boat was gliding, the oars throwing showers of fiery sparks as they dipped in the water. It was very lovely, very peaceful and holy, and Darwin was only looking at, not thinking of, when he scarcely knew whether it was land or water, moonlight or daylight. Presently a golden light step came along the turf, and Alice Morgan stood by his side.

"You are shaking, darling," her lover whispered, as he held her by the hand and gazed into the sweet eyes, growing unnaturally large and bright in contrast to her pale frightened face.

"Yes, surely; Mr. Shifner was talking to me, and they were saying you are to go to-morrow;" she looked round them fearfully for a moment or two, then lifting away his arm from her waist, she rose, saying in a loud, hard voice: "And I, it's true, indeed, then, and I might have known it all along. God forgive me for deceiving my heart, but it's me that's been foolish and blind. Yes, indeed, I knew ou were a gentleman like the rest of them, but I thought I could read love and truth in our eyes."

Darwin had let her talk on, partly because he was tempted just for the moment to believe Shifner's advice, partly because in his vehemence he did despair there was a new spell and power in or beauty, and partly because it was pleasant o hear how the very passion she gave way to ould be turned by her love; but when she paused, with a ong sobbing grasp for breath, he held out his rms imploringly.

"Alice! beloved, you are coming with me."

She clasped her hands together, and bent forward as if to read his face, whispering in a low, husky voice:

"God forgive you. Why are you tempting me?"

"It's no temptation, Alice, I swear," and as she spoke he sprang to her side and took her hands in his. "You shall be my wife—I never meant anything else. I have no one to care to marry but you, and you, darling—hey! never keep you from me."

Alice began to sob hysterically now; and shaking and crying, she clung to him, as he told her in plain, hopes and promises which, as he was loved, Darwin poured forth vehemently, and, so far as the feeling of the time went, truthfully.

He told her his future could present no difficulty, which, with her by his side, would prove unconquerable; like a man, and he knew and honored his very hardships, tinged with the rosy hue, would look like blessings.

The sun rose high in the heaven higher in the quiet sky, the silvery path was gone; inch by inch the tide left the glistening sands, and Darwin still drew pictures of the time to come, of the world he was to show his wife; and Alice listened, smiling to his words, and now and then asking some question, which, from the very insight it gave him into her simplicity and innocence, himself still more like bitter fault-finding of his friend had gave him just enough light of pure love to lead him to the position that was burying him deep.

When they parted that night Alice had promised to meet him at the little railway station on the morning following his departure from Llandesthephen, and they were to be married in London.

Darwin did not take his friend into his confidence, for, though Charley had left it entirely to Alice to decide, perhaps he was beginning to doubt the prudence of his scheme. Shifner's prior colleges chaff and wit were brought back to her feelings, and he grew more and more silent and nervous.

They reached Tenby in time for dinner, and Shifner, misinterpreting his friend's cloudy looks, consoled that he was afraid of not being able such hold upon a man like Darwin, it must e a still more desperate thing than he, Charles Shifner, had ever imagined. There was only he cure he knew of, and that was to drown dull care, therefore he ordered a capital dinner, and ransacked Llew. to try a peculiar combination f liquids, brewed in a special manner, concocted by his famous grand uncle of Shifner Abbey. But is experiment failed. Darwin pronounced it rocious, and drank mildly of whisky-punch; e thanked him, out of veneration for his uncle's emory, did more than his duty to his own anufactures, and found it expedient to retire out midnight, assuring the waiter that he as going to be married the next day to the aid of Llangollen.

As soon as Shifner was safely out of the way dog cart was ordered, and Mr. Darwin, leaving an explanatory note in the coffee room, was given to the station, whence he proceeded to e appointed rendezvous, where, veiled and lightened, Alice stood almost alone upon the latform, waiting for the train.

CHAPTER II.—"LOVED AT LAST."

As soon as their marriage was duly solemnized, Alice wrote to her parents; but no answer came; again and again she covered sheets of paper with petitions of pardon, but they all fell, at least seemed to fall, unheeded, and at last gave up writing, or speaking of her old home, lying heart to give up thinking too. But night is not so easy to control, and many a after tear ran down the young wife's cheek in the silent watches of the night; tears, that slant on began to have a two-fold meaning, for already the spell was breaking. College terms d began again. Darwin had taken his wife him, and domiciled her carefully out of e way of the usual haunts of the college men e had encountered Shifner, and a somewhat ony altercation had been the result. Charley's code of honor and Derwin's not exactly agreeing; so that when his old friend did his duty, (all honor to him, a very painful one,) and called upon the bride, he found her very well by whose orders she was "not at home," and never revealed the experiment.

No one could say, for, although it was pretty well known that Derwin had married, he never spoke of it, nor in any manner acted like a married man; and his friends resented this want of cordiality by pretending to ignore his marriage, the boldest men and then taking their revenge by chaffing him about his caged beauty.

And yet, though acting with such false pride towards his companions, Derwin was not, as yet an unkind husband. The slave of first love had not worn off, and Alice was all that a man could desire in a wife. The first vacation they went to a south coast bathing place, and there the trials that were to crush out every hope and joy began. Derwin met some old friends and did not introduce his wife—they were sure to patronize, and then laugh at her and him, he reasoned to himself; therefore he determined to leave the place, but with before he had proclaimed to spend a fortnight with his friends out at their country place. The prospect was a pleasing one. So he took a lodging for Alice, and leaving her in lodgings, went to fulfill his engagement.

He had told her he would be a fortnight away, but the fortnight became four, five, then six weeks, and there had come neither letter nor tidings, and although horrible visions of railway accidents and sudden death in every imaginable form filled Alice's mind, she still waited, and dreading lest she might act contrary to her husband's wishes, or offend against the customs of the world, she made no inquiry, and in her pecuniary came upon her, she was without money; the landlady grew, first impatient, then suspicious, and finally turned Alice out, upbraiding her with disgracing her house.

Alice was bewildered; there seemed only one alternative, and that was to go to Derwin's uncle's house, the address of which she fortunately remembered, and there obtain some intelligence of her husband.

The man servant looked at her rather suspiciously as she asked whether he knew where Mr. Derwin had gone, and half closed the door as he replied:

"Yes, ma'am he's gone to Australia; his uncle got him an appointment, and he sailed three weeks ago, all in a hurry; had not time to leave any P. F. C.'s."

How Alice bore the intelligence—how she concealed the death stroke and managed to creep quietly away from the eye of the curious domestics—was one of those mysterious feats of self-command how and when accomplished by those whom the world looks on as the weakest—women. The shock, though it fell suddenly, had struck deep into the heart; she never doubted its truth; something catching at her heart, and throbbing in her brain told her it was even as the man said, and that he was gone. But why? wherefore had he not seen her—written to her? what business could be so urgent enough to drag him away without giving him space to bid her farewell? Very, very slowly she began to see the truth.

Wandering aimlessly from street to street, unconscious of time, and shunned by night revellers with her ghastly face and despairing eyes, she passed the night, and when morning dawned, cold, misty, chill, she got confusedly across of London, indescribably lonely, she began fully to comprehend the weight and depth of her husband's villainy and her own desolation. Deserted by him for whom she had disobeyed and left her father and mother—what could she do? Suddenly the commandment she had broken flashed upon her, "Honor thy father and thy mother, and thy days shall be long in the land." She had dishonored them; why should her days be prolonged—surely it was God's will that they should not be long; death would come soon, and it did not come of itself, could she not seek it?

Starting up from the door-steps upon which she had fallen, she walked hurriedly down the street, remembering that a short time before she had passed a bridge, below which ran the river, and there, in the gurgling of the tide, and crouching by the parapet, she tried to say her old childish prayers, the same she had repeated at her mother's knee. Her mother! What was there in the word to cause such a thrill through life frame, and send a wild sensation of life and tenderness pulsing in her veins! Tears came rushing from her eyes, and bitter sobs mingled with the half wild, but wholly penitent prayer:

"God forgive me if I thought of murdering my unborn baby, and spare me strength for its sake."

Ever people of every degree seem to cheat themselves into the belief that London is the very Eldorado of work and wealth—that you have but to say, "Give me work," and employment stands ready. Alas! how many an aching heart, how many a starving life have mourned, too late, the terrible delusion!

Alice begged from house to house for work, and at last, weary by disappointments, and conscious that her woman's time of trial was coming, she sought the last refuge of the houseless, and the lady, whose life had saved her life, was born in the lying-in ward of a city workhouse.

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CHAPTER II.—"LOVED AT LAST."

As soon as their marriage was duly solemnized, Alice wrote to her parents; but no answer came; again and again she covered sheets of paper with petitions of pardon, but they all fell, at least seemed to fall, unheeded, and at last gave up writing, or speaking of her old home, lying heart to give up thinking too. But night is not so easy to control, and many a after tear ran down the young wife's cheek in the silent watches of the night; tears, that slant on began to have a two-fold meaning, for already the spell was breaking. College terms d began again. Derwin had taken his wife him, and domiciled her carefully out of e way of the usual haunts of the college men e had encountered Shifner, and a somewhat ony altercation had been the result. Charley's code of honor and Derwin's not exactly agreeing; so that when his old friend did his duty, (all honor to him, a very painful one,) and called upon the bride, he found her very well by whose orders she was "not at home," and never revealed the experiment.

No one could say, for, although it was pretty well known that Derwin had married, he never spoke of it, nor in any manner acted like a married man; and his friends resented this want of cordiality by pretending to ignore his marriage, the boldest men and then taking their revenge by chaffing him about his caged beauty.

And yet, though acting with such false pride towards his companions, Derwin was not, as yet an unkind husband. The slave of first love had not worn off, and Alice was all that a man could desire in a wife. The first vacation they went to a south coast bathing place, and there the trials that were to crush out every hope and joy began. Derwin met some old friends and did not introduce his wife—they were sure to patronize, and then laugh at her and him, he reasoned to himself; therefore he determined to leave the place, but with before he had proclaimed to spend a fortnight with his friends out at their country place. The prospect was a pleasing one. So he took a lodging for Alice, and leaving her in lodgings, went to fulfill his engagement.

He had told her he would be a fortnight away, but the fortnight became four, five, then six weeks, and there had come neither letter nor tidings, and although horrible visions of railway accidents and sudden death in every imaginable form filled Alice's mind, she still waited, and dreading lest she might act contrary to her husband's wishes, or offend against the customs of the world, she made no inquiry, and in her pecuniary came upon her, she was without money; the landlady grew, first impatient, then suspicious, and finally turned Alice out, upbraiding her with disgracing her house.

Alice was bewildered; there seemed only one alternative, and that was to go to Derwin's uncle's house, the address of which she fortunately remembered, and there obtain some intelligence of her husband.

The man servant looked at her rather suspiciously as she asked whether he knew where Mr. Derwin had gone, and half closed the door as he replied:

"Yes, ma'am he's gone to Australia; his uncle got him an appointment, and he sailed three weeks ago, all in a hurry; had not time to leave any P. F. C.'s."

How Alice bore the intelligence—how she concealed the death stroke and managed to creep quietly away from the eye of the curious domestics—was one of those mysterious feats of self-command how and when accomplished by those whom the world looks on as the weakest—women. The shock, though it fell suddenly, had struck deep into the heart; she never doubted its truth; something catching at her heart, and throbbing in her brain told her it was even as the man said, and that he was gone. But why? wherefore had he not seen her—written to her? what business could be so urgent enough to drag him away without giving him space to bid her farewell? Very, very slowly she began to see the truth.

Wandering aimlessly from street to street, unconscious of time, and shunned by night revellers with her ghastly face and despairing eyes, she passed the night, and when morning dawned, cold, misty, chill, she got confusedly across of London, indescribably lonely, she began fully to comprehend the weight and depth of her husband's villainy and her own desolation. Deserted by him for whom she had disobeyed and left her father and mother—what could she do? Suddenly the commandment she had broken flashed upon her, "Honor thy father and thy mother, and thy days shall be long in the land." She had dishonored them; why should her days be prolonged—surely it was God's will that they should not be long; death would come soon, and it did not come of itself, could she not seek it?

Starting up from the door-steps upon which she had fallen, she walked hurriedly down the street, remembering that a short time before she had passed a bridge, below which ran the river, and there, in the gurgling of the tide, and crouching by the parapet, she tried to say her old childish prayers, the same she had repeated at her mother's knee. Her mother! What was there in the word to cause such a thrill through life frame, and send a wild sensation of life and tenderness pulsing in her veins! Tears came rushing from her eyes, and bitter sobs mingled with the half wild, but wholly penitent prayer:

"God forgive me if I thought of murdering my unborn baby, and spare me strength for its sake."

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Benefit of the great Actress.
MATILDA HERON,
Who will appear as Matilide and Juliana.
FRIDAY EVENING will be presented Matilda Heron's beautiful drama, in three acts, entitled
MATHILDE; OR, THE LONE CHATEAU.
Mathilde.....Matilda Heron.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the three act comedy of the
HONEYMOON.
Juliana.....Matilda Heron.
In active preparation, the Workmen of the World; or the Curse of Drink.

PROF. COWPER'S DANCING ACADEMY.
GRAND SOIREE
At WILKINS HALL, Fourth street,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12TH, 1866.
The Most Wonderful Phenomena of the Age!
THE LIVING ESQUELETO, weighs but 7 pounds and is 16 years old; perfect form, splendid teeth and beautiful hair. Living wild animals, and 10,000 curiosities, all for one price of admission.

NOTICES.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A.M., at which time and place an election for Directors will be held, and other business transacted. W. K. NIMICK, Secretary.
Jan4-td

OFFICE OF THE ELDORADO OIL CO.,
Northeast corner Fifth and Walnut sts.,
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.
PITTSBURGH HOLDERS of Stock will please notice that their Dividends are payable at the office of the Company.
B. A. MITCHELL, Treasurer.
Jan6-3t

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Monongahela Pioneer Oil Company, will be held at the office of S. Horner, No. 69 Water street, (second floor) on MONDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. A general attendance is earnestly requested as business of importance will be presented to the Stockholders. By order of the Board.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.
JOHN REDMAN, President.
Jan6-6t

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE NOTICE—A meeting of the stockholders of the BYRON OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 4 Diamond street, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of reducing the Capital stock of the Company. By order of the Board.
ROBERT WILLAY, JR.,
Jan6-td Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the
GREAT AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 St. Clair street, on THURSDAY, January 18th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A.M. By order of the
Jan-16-td PRESIDENT.

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the COOPER FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held in Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, January 16th inst., at the Continental Hotel, Parlor C.
J. MASLIN COOPER Sec. & Treas'r.
Jan5-9t Cooper Fire Arms Manuf'g Co.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at, McClimey's, No. 27 Fifth street, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
P. F. CORWIN, Secretary.
Jan-1d

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to
RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS
through to Oleopolis, Henry's Bend, McCrea's Landing and Thonesia, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be re-shipped to the destination obtained, additional charges, from the original bills of lading.
OLIVER & CARTER & CASTLE.
OIL CITY, November 10, 1865. nov14-3m

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of
Homeopathy and Surgery.
Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 204 Penn street.
C. M. DAKE, M. D
October 7, 1865.—oct9-3m

OAKLAND PARK, September 15, 1865.

NOTICE.
TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.
Good horses for saddle or harness always on hand, and of the very best blood, for sale. Call and see for yourselves,
se16-tf H. B. VANVOORHIS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—WHEREAS letters testamentary have this day been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of John M. Porter, deceased, late of Newtown borough, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them to the undersigned, (living in said borough) properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES M'CALL, Sr.,
J. B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS.
Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. de8-6w

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Kane Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A.M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors.
J. COOPER,
no27-td Treasurer Mass Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
no22 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
au22-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses, Suspensories, Elastic Stockings, and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city. OTTO HELMOLD
96 Youngfield street, near Smithfield
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Helmold. se14-1y

LITHOGRAPHERS.

CHECK BOOKS,
Elegantly lithographed
CHECK BOOKS,
On all the City Banks and Bankers,
On hand and for sale at
KREBS & BRO.,
no27-3m Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street, near Market.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. dec25-3m

WINTER GOODS.
Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
no29 84 Wood street.

SOMETHING NEW.
METAL HYDROMETERS,
That will not break or get out of order, for
Testing Carbon Oil.
Having since ended, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its advantages being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer,
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER KNOWN, constantly on hand or made to order.
mh11

VARNISHES,
A NEW LOT FINEST BRANDS,
SUPERIOR PALE COACH BODY,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
FLOWING VARNISH,
OUTSIDE VARNISH, &c., &c.,
Just received and for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
de24 63 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
SOUTH & ROSS'S,
63 Market street.
dec23

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
No. 128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, viz: Lot No. 24 in O'Harra's plan of Pittsburgh extended, situate on Third street, between Ross and Grant streets, in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., having a front of 24 feet on Third street, and extending back towards Fourth street, preserving the same width, as fixed and on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house. For further particulars inquire of ARCHIBALD McBRIDE, Trustee.
dec28-2nawtd No. 101 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

GROCERIES.
10 hhds prime Porto Rico Molasses;
100 bbls Barbadoes Molasses;
50 bbls Havemeyer & Eder's Syrup;
For sale by MILLER & RICKETSON,
dec6 corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE,
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ADELPH BEEBEE.
Benefit of the great Comedian,
MR. FRANK DREW,
Who will appear in three characters, with songs and dances.
First appearance of Miss FANNIE PIERSON, the Comic Actress and Vocalist.
FRIDAY EVENING, January 19th, 1866, the performance will commence with the great two act drama written for Mr. F. Drew, by R. H. Craig, Esq., entitled
SLIEVE NA-MON,
After which Frank Drew's operatic version of
CAMILLE
When he will appear as Herr-on this occasion.
To conclude with the amusing burlesta of
JENNY LIND.
In which Mr. Drew and Miss Pierson will appear.

PROF. BROOKS'S DANCING ACADEMY,
PHILO HALL, 75 THIRD STREET.
Second quarter commencing. New classes forming for Ladies and Gentlemen. Scholars date from the time they commence. Open day and evening.
jn6-3t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I can by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same.
jn28-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

D. D. DICKEY.....H. C. SMITH.
DICKEY & SMITH,
Corner Church and Front Streets,
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.
General Forwarders,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PRODUCE & COTTON FACTORS.

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALMABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no18-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT
1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.
Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co, Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass.; Messrs. Butler & Butcher, New York.
dec23-1y

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.
Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm.
dec7-3m

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain Seeds Cheese, Butter, Fruits, &c.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Corresspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
Orders and Consignments solicited.
fe4

WILLIAM CARROLL. JOHN BEATTIE. CHAS. SAUNDERS. (Late of Halifax.) (Late of Sackville.) (Late of Cork.)
CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago. Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati; D.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

Final Pleas and Scenes in Connection with the Boyd's Hill Tragedy, Etc.

To-day, the majesty of law, outraged in the murder of a peaceable, unoffending individual, by two heartless men, whose greed for gain could close the awful means, will be fully and entirely vindicated. To-day, will be recorded the execution of a brace of criminals whose dark and bloody deeds startled and appalled our entire community, at a time of comparative public quietness, and when the rude paraphernalia of war were gradually giving place to a peaceful condition of things. To-day, justice will wreak its fearful vengeance upon the miserable culprits who betrayed the confidence of a trusting friend with bloody violence, and disturbed the whole community for days and nights together, during which period the public mind was worked up to a feverish excitement. The discovery of the mutilated body of John Foerster, on Boyd's Hill, early one morning in last August, gave rise to the most serious apprehensions of personal safety, among all classes and conditions of men in the surrounding country. Men, women and children alike realized for once the utter demoralization into which society had fallen. They had read of dark crimes committed in different and distant parts of the land, and were comparatively secure themselves because thus far no act of brutal murder had occurred in their midst to terrorize their mind and blemish their fame.

THE MURDER A MYSTERY.

For days and weeks no clue could be obtained to the perpetrators of the tragedy Not even the name of the victim was known. "Who is he?"—"From whence did he come?"—were questions that fell from everybody's lips. The mystery deepened as time wore on, and all hopes of arresting the assassins were at last extinguished. Indeed, the murderers themselves, felt a singular security against detection, and emboldened by the utter absence of suspicion, stalked abroad in the very midst of our community. It is said that they even mixed in conversation with total strangers on the then all-absorbing theme to which the public mind was given, and mingled their curiosity with that of thousands who crowded about the show windows of an enterprising store keeper who had hung up a photographic picture of the unknown victim, taken as he lay in his rude coffin. Still, their love for gain had been unsatisfied. And though they saw on every hand the richest evidences of honest toil's reward, and opportunities for obtaining immediate and profitable employment were numerous everywhere, yet neither of these facts induced them to change their plans. Not even did the terrible recollections of their foul proceeding work upon them a change in that course of life which they knew the law had pronounced against, and which they must have felt, that at some period, sooner or later, would terminate in a prison or upon the gibbett. They had met with disappointment in taking the life of John Foerster, for, contrary to their anticipations, they found, after the murder was committed, that he did not possess any wealth, and so, after making a division of his effects, they fled the city, and then began a series of robberies which, under Providence, special led to their arrest.

FIRE ARREST.

Even then, it appears, they had no fears of being suspected, and, doubtless so soon as they were released from custody, intended to renew their nefarious operations. But whatever they may have proposed to themselves, it is certain that God was leading them forward to the fate they deserve, which, in a few short hours both must suffer finally. Suffice it to say that Benjamin Barnhardt Marshall and August Frecke were shortly brought into court, for trial on the charge of having committed the murder, and were found guilty, duly sentenced to death, and placed in solitary confinement to await their execution day.

MORAL CONDITION OF THE CULPRITS.

It is difficult to conceive precisely what are the feelings of a human being about to die upon the scaffold. We can, perhaps, approximate to something akin to it, when we consider what would be our own under similar circumstances. But the very fact that no man's blood stains our hands, itself prevents us from adequately realizing the mental agony and remorse of that heart that racks the dying moments of a murderer's life. And in spite of the seeming solidity of Marshall as to his fate, we believe that this man of strong frame and vigorous constitution has passed hour upon hour, since his confinement, in which terrible pangs and memories of the past have tortured his soul almost beyond endurance. We were not present at Frecke's partial confession of guilt—his desire for the christian offices of the ministry—his anxiety to prepare for the last scene of all, that each might judge him at the bar of a tribunal more dreadful and august than any on earth, and from whose punishment there can be no escape—his many regrets at having participated in the murder—all these things argue a state of mind very different, as so many people appear to think, to the responsibility that rests upon him, and his every act to condemn his crime, but all to rejoice in the knowledge that he will die a penitent man—penitent for his sins against God and man, and with every hope in the merits of his Redeemer's power and willingness to save even the chief of sinners. The other companion, Frecke, being of an almost entirely different mental status, does not yield with so much complacency to the stern logic of events. He is one of those nervous excitable men who sees in everything a reminder of his personal guilt, and cannot forget the picture of bloody violence in which he was so prominent. The form of poor Foerster, writhing and struggling from frightful gashes, seems to haunt him constantly.—He cannot stop his ears against the whisperings that tell him he is a murderer. Its every tone is echoed in every passing storm—in every sound he sees it written upon the very walls of his prison cell—there is no escaping it—it cannot be shaken off, and it remains, therefore, to torture his few lingering hours on earth—to fill up the measure of his days with harrowing recollections; and yet he will not acknowledge his guilt. No amount of pleading has yet to been able to bring him to it. He has been supplicated with and urged over and over again but without avail. Imagine, then, what must be the utter depravity of this criminal. While he remains in his heart-hours, he is even the guiltiest of the two, yet he sues for mercy in the most piteous tone, and couples with his petitions protestations of any complicity whatever with the murder. Branded with the mark of Cain, though he is, still the human heart does not feel so deeply and keenly emotion, in the fulness of its sympathies, cannot refrain pitying his sad and terrible moral condition.

FRECKE EXPECTED TO CONFESS.

We have reason, however, for expressing the hope that Frecke will make a clean breast of it before he dies, if he has not already done so to the faithful clergyman who ministers to his wants